

ADDENDUM 1. CORRECTIONS TO ERRORS AND OMISSIONS DISCOVERED
AFTER PRINTING Site Specific Environmental Assessment Rangeland
Grasshopper Suppression Program Southeast Idaho EA Number ID-06-04.

Page 10 Add Text after discussion of rate of carbaryl bait:

Although 0.31 lb a.i. of malathion per acre may be sufficient for suppression of grasshoppers in large-scale rangeland treatments, heavy grasshopper populations encountered immediately adjacent to crops may require the 0.465 lb a.i. rate for adequate and timely suppression.

Page 10 Correction:

Ground applications of bait would be made ~~to be made~~ to no more than 50% of the land area within any specific treatment block, and may be made to as little as <1% of the land area within any specific treatment block. Ground applications would normally be made to existing roadsides and trailsides, but might be made off roads or trails with the concurrence of land managers.

Page 11 Correct typo:

manger to manager

Page 47 Correction:

For the general public, repeated exposure to carbaryl is a relatively minor concern. Applications for suppression of grasshoppers would not be repeated within a given season and outbreaks are not necessarily an annual occurrence. Therefore exposures resulting from the proposed action would be infrequent. Because the dosage required for neurotoxic effects would not be exceeded, even in short-term accidental exposures such as,

Page 48 Correction:

Any cumulative effects from the use of diflubenzuron would be likely to be additive if the exposures were in the same treatment season. The proposed program would not apply diflubenzuron more than once per season, and diflubenzuron would not be used for other purpose within the proposed treatment area. Diflubenzuron is not widely used for any other purposes than grasshopper control in Idaho. No cumulative effects are expected from one year to the next. Few other insecticides with the same mode of action as diflubenzuron are utilized in Idaho.

Page 51 Corrections:

The most recent national biological opinion on the grasshopper program was issued by FWS July 21, 1995. In following years, no national biological assessment was prepared since control programs were not anticipated in most states due to lack of funding. A national biological assessment for the Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program is currently under way, but the process for its completion and consideration by FWS will not be concluded in time for the 2006 season. In order to comply with the Section 7 requirements, APHIS conducts ongoing informal consultations

with FWS, locally. The 1995 biological opinion and 1998 biological assessment will be used as a basis for these local consultations and are incorporated into this EA by reference. Of the insecticides proposed for use in earlier assessments, carbaryl bait, and malathion spray have been retained for potential use under this EA. Local consultations have been conducted with FWS for diflubenzuron in **Idaho** since 2000. For this EA, APHIS conducted informal consultation with FWS, Snake River Basin Office and arrived at determinations of protective measures which were needed in addition to those derived from earlier Biological Opinions. In 2003 through 2005 APHIS conferred with NOAA Fisheries Boise Idaho office and determined that consultation was not required if the proposed suppression area excluded watersheds of the Salmon river and the Snake River below Brownlee Dam.